

Foreign missions conference of N. America.
Committee on world literacy...

Conference on world literacy and Christian
literature, New York City, March 22 & 23, 1943.
Miscellaneous papers.

125

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C O N F E R E N C E P R O G R A M

Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature
The Foreign Missions Conference of North America

March 22 and 23, 1943

Presiding - Charles T. Leber, Chairman

Monday, March 22

1:30 p.m.

Opening Prayer - Mills J. Taylor

Introductions and Statement of Purpose by the
Chairman

Address: The Opportunity in World Literacy and
Christian Literature as I See It -
R. E. Diffendorfer

2:15-3 p.m.

An Administrator Looks At Literature
Eric M. North

3-5 p.m.

Presentations of literacy and literature programs
for

1. East Asia - L. S. Ruland

Miss Florence Jack, literacy and editorial
secretary on staff of Canadian Mission
Press in China will participate

2. India - R. L. Howard

6-8:30 p.m.

Dinner meeting

Speakers

Secretary, Foreign Language Section, Office
of War Information

Miss Margaret Brown, editorial secretary
Christian Literature Society of China

Mr. Vadakan P. Thomas of Malabar, India

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9:30 a.m.	Worship - J. W. Decker
9:45-12:30	Presentations of literacy and literature programs for
	1. Africa - Thomas S. Donohugh
	2. Moslem Areas - Mrs. Paul Erdman
	3. The Philippines - E. K. Higdon
12:45-3 p.m.	Luncheon Forum on the American Church and its opportunities in the field of world literacy and Christian Literature. Led by the chairman.
3-3:45 p.m.	Presentation of literacy and literature program in Latin America Wade Crawford Barclay
3:45-4:30 p.m.	The implications of the above program for Missionary Personnel Herrick B. Young
4:30-4:45 p.m.	Recommendations
4:45-5 p.m.	Fellowship of Prayer Miss Margaret Applegarth
Adjournment	

THE LITERACY AND LITERATURE PROGRAM

FOR

AFRICA

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Africa presents, in all probability, the most complicated and difficult situation to be overcome in this field of Literacy and Literature, with varying estimates as to the numbers of languages or dialects used. The majority of statements seem to agree on more than 800 of these, with perhaps 250 reduced to writing and with some literature.

In order to deal most effectively with this complicated situation two important agencies have been created. The Institute of African Languages and Cultures was organized in 1926. At the World Conference on Africa, held at LeZoute, Belgium, later in 1926, it was recognized that the Institute as organized would deal chiefly with problems of Linguistics and Education, in cooperation with governments, missions and other agencies. It was, therefore, found desirable to organize an International Committee on African Christian Literature to provide Christian literature needed by the missions along many other lines. This Committee was fortunate in securing Miss Margaret Wrong, as secretary, and to a very large extent the progress which the Committee has made is due to her splendid service. Thirty-nine Boards and Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, Europe, and America contribute to the support of this Committee. North American Boards and Societies paid in \$2180 towards the budget during the past year, but are trying to lift our contribution to not less than \$2500 a year. Great Britain and neighboring countries are endeavoring to provide an equal amount.

Miss Wrong has made four important and widely extended journeys in Africa. The books which she has written and her reports, based upon these journeys, are of the utmost value.

The chief contributions of the Committee, to date, are the following:

1. The promotion of the magazine "Listen" - published bi-monthly, under an editorial board composed of missionary representatives from various African fields, has now attained a circulation of nearly 12000 copies. The articles are all written in order to be easily read and translated into any African vernacular.
2. Miss Wrong also issues "Books for Africa," a quarterly bulletin in its twelfth year. The purpose of this bulletin is to serve those working in Africa who need information on books relating to that continent and news of literature plans in different areas. The bulletin is sent to missionaries and to the headquarters of Missionary Societies. Approximately 2500 copies are issued of each number.
3. One of the chief aims of the Committee has been to provide basic texts in English, French, and Portuguese, in order to meet the requirements of a very large part of Africa, making these texts available for translation into the various vernaculars. Material from "Listen" is also made available for publication in "L'Evangile en Afrique," which is published in Leopoldville for circulation in French speaking territories. The circulation is about 3000.
4. Under the leadership of Miss Wrong a library of pamphlets on fifty or more important subjects has been developed to sell at 2¢ each. Eighteen of these booklets have been issued and thirty-two more are practically ready. These have attracted very favorable attention

2- The Literacy and Literature Program for Africa -

and in many cases will be widely used by governmental agencies as well as by missions. Many more are projected.

5. Through Miss Wrong's efforts very large increase has resulted in the publication of books and pamphlets for Africa by commercial and religious publishers, including the United Society for Christian Literature, the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, Longmans Green and Company, etc.

The Committee ordinarily works through the Christian Councils on the field, and endeavors to discover and to meet the needs of these councils as far as possible. Quite recently, important efforts have been made to secure supplies of paper from America for the Mission Presses in Africa, because the sources from which they have ordinarily made their purchase; i.e. through British or Continental agencies, have been cut off.

Miss Wrong reports an increased demand for vernacular literature in many parts of Africa. The war situation increases these demands and some governments are prepared to cooperate, but the great problem is one of distribution. There is wide-spread need for full-time literature workers. The opportunity for the preparation of literature for Ethiopia is developing rapidly and the North American section of the Committee is endeavoring to raise \$2,000 to meet this need.

There is wide and rapidly increasing interest in a movement for extending literacy in parts of Africa. Miss Wrong believes that this movement will grow enormously. Plans are already in progress for Sierre Leone and the Gold Coast. The latest methods will be taken into consideration but there will need to be modifications to suit the particular needs of the African fields.

The major projects before the Committee are the following:

1. As Miss Wrong states "We have the opportunity to provide the literature for the semi-literate and we must be about it." It is proposed to use \$1000., which has been offered to the Committee as a revolving fund, to prepare material in French, Portuguese and Kingwana.
2. We need to provide more advanced material for trained leaders in all fields. Suggestions as to the literature needs of the better-educated pastors and teachers will be sought from the field Councils. The Committee will undertake to provide the literature needed in the basic languages and to assist in the production of translations in the major vernaculars.
3. Every effort will be made to strengthen the literature committees in the various fields and to secure literature secretaries. These should be supported interdenominationally. In some sections the government will help to provide this support.
4. Special efforts will be continued to discover and to train Africans with ability to prepare the literature needed in the various vernaculars. It is the expectation that the School of Oriental Studies in London will be glad to cooperate in these plans for training.

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Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature
Foreign Missions Conference of North America
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Chairman

ERIC M. NORTH
Vice-Chairman

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LITERACY

LITERATURE

NEWS LETTER No. 1

MARCH 1943

¶ A billion people in the world cannot read or write. In India's 388,000,000 only twelve out of every hundred persons can read; in China's 450,000,000 only ten. Yet India and China have taken their stand among the democratic nations, and democracy can function only with an informed constituency. It is important for the future of the world that the great masses in these countries and in other lands with a high percentage of illiteracy become literate.

¶ *Many influences are afoot to send up the literacy percentages. The war has stimulated the desire of thousands to learn. They wish to be able to communicate with their scattered kin. They wish to keep abreast of war developments. And modern literacy methods have convinced them that they can learn, and learn quickly and painlessly, even if they are beyond school age. They have seen their neighbors, old men and women many of them, "having book." Actual drives, literacy campaigns, are having astonishing success all over the world.*

¶ Literacy has a most essential corollary, literature. Of what avail ability to read if the newly literate has nothing to read? He needs something simple, in large type, with a limited vocabulary but content on adult rather than child level, and something he can relate to his daily life. Lacking that, his new-found skill has no outlet, and is lost as quickly as it was gained.

¶ *Christianity has long recognized literacy and literature as twin handmaids in the production of strong Christian leadership among the Younger Churches. In his notable talk with Frank S. Mead recently, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace said that the missionary has been "the most outstanding foe of Oriental illiteracy for a century and a half." But till recently missions have relied mainly on mission schools to produce readers and they have allowed their pupils to lapse into illiteracy after leaving school because literature did not keep step with literacy. That is why Mr. Wallace, even while he says the missionary has fought illiteracy for 150 years, says in the same interview, "the schoolteacher—missionary must go to teach these tremendous masses of people (the 800,000,000 in East Asia) to read and write." Missionary groups have touched only the fringes of the problem. It is too big a problem for denominations to tackle alone, and it cannot be attacked in the schools alone.*

¶ The meeting of the International Missionary Council at Madras in 1938 helped the Christian forces to see the need of united effort to rout illiteracy and to provide suitable literature. The older churches had thought in terms of preachers, doctors and teachers—the imagination of the younger churches had leaped ahead to additional new tools, to the evangelizing power of the printed word, to authors, translators, distributors, to pamphlets, magazines, pictures, posters, books and films. With so many fields today in which personnel has to be limited, the importance of a tool like a book or magazine, which can continue to penetrate and permeate, is readily recognized.

¶ *A notable union took place in New York recently. Recognizing the basic relationship of literacy and literature, the World Literacy Committee of the*

Foreign Missions Conference, of which Charles T. Leber was chairman, and the Christian Literature Committee of the International Missionary Council (American Section), headed by R. E. Diffendorfer, combined forces as The Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature, a new representative committee of the FMC authorized at its annual meeting in December 1942. Thus at this important minute in the world's need for more readers, more potential leaders, a committee in the FMC stands ready to throw the weight of the 123 affiliated mission boards and agencies into the promotion of world literacy and Christian literature. A similar committee has been set up under the Conference of Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland.

¶ The new committee had a series of three meetings in February. Dr. Leber was named chairman and Sue Weddell secretary. The Committee was fortunate in having Miss Margaret Wrong, Secretary of the International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa of the International Missionary Council, in attendance. Miss Wrong's headquarters are in London, and she expects to return there shortly. She gave the new Committee many valuable suggestions.

¶ *One of the legacies the Committee receives from the IMC Committee on Christian Literature is the handsome Methodist offer of \$5,000 a year for five years. Other Boards have been invited to follow the lead of the Methodist by making appropriations also over a period of years. Each FMC area committee was asked to outline its literature program and to tell how it would use \$5,000 if it had that sum to spend. Some of the first \$5,000 has already been allocated on the basis of these askings, \$800.00 to India, \$700.00 to East Asia, \$750.00 to Moslem Areas, \$1,450.00 to Latin America, and \$500.00 to Africa.*

¶ Among the contributions brought to the new Committee by the World Literacy Committee is the enthusiasm of a group of workers like Arthur Y. Meeker. The interest in literacy work which they generated in individual givers brought into the treasury of the FMC since April 1, 1942, \$7,945.43. Mr. Meeker has been made Chairman of the Finance Committee of the new consolidated Committee.

¶ *A friend in Illinois has recently sent \$1,000 for Dr. Laubach's work in South America, especially for work on the Aymara dialect for the Indians of Peru. Dr. Laubach is expected to return from his tour of Latin America early in May. His services there since September have been made available to the World Literacy Committee by the Congregational Board. The board has indicated its willingness to share him further for a limited number of summer and fall engagements.*

¶ A special gift of \$2,000 for India Literature has been received from two donors, through the IMC Committee. Its exact disposition is now being worked out with the donors and the National Christian Council of India through the India Committee.

¶ ***A two-day meeting of the Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature has been called for March 22 and 23, in New York City, at the Parkside Hotel. Has your Board named its representative yet to this vital new committee? Do not fail to be represented at this meeting. All the FMC area committees will report their plans and projects in literacy and literature, and a program of rare interest is being worked out. Administrative secretaries of boards, editors, home base secretaries, board members, and personnel workers are welcome for the entire Conference but are especially urged to attend two sessions, the Fellowship Dinner, from 6-8:30 P. M. on March 22nd, at which time speakers from overseas will present the claims of several countries for Christian Literature and Literacy aid, and the Luncheon Forum, 1-3 P. M., on March 23rd, when Dr. Leber will lead the group in discussing ways of increasing interest in the American church.***

¶ The Christian Literature Society of India has published a leaflet on "Literature Sunday." The third Sunday in November is recognized in many parts of India and by many churches as "a suitable day for remembering and advocating the ministry of the printed word."

¶ *The United Society for Christian Literature, London, maintains literature agents in the United Missions in the copper belt of Africa. There is general distribution through the country, and area kiosks and reading rooms are being developed in mining compounds.*

¶ Angola, Portuguese Africa, which received funds from the observance of the World Day of Prayer in Canada in 1942, writes to the Interboard committee. "We have agreed that this grant for 1942 be used for subsidizing of some daily devotional readings which we hope may be widely used in the villages. Our people have nothing of this kind and unless it can be produced cheaply they will not be able to purchase it."

¶ *Literacy and Christian Literature are emphasized in next year's interdenominational mission study theme, "Christian Ventures in Learning and Living." The Missionary Education Movement announces Frank Laubach's "The Silent Billion Speak" for April 1. Cloth \$1; paper 60 cts.*

¶ An educational missionary writes, "There is no more imperative need in Free China than that of Christian literature. The Canadian Mission Press, situated in the historic city of Chengtu, which city first gave printed books to the world, is now the only Christian literature producing agency west of Hankow. As an evangelizing agency it has specialized in tracts (millions annually), Sunday School materials, books, pamphlets, etc. The twice-evacuated *Christian Farmer* has found refuge and printing facilities with us. This fine little fortnightly paper has increased its circulation by leaps and bounds and now stands at 37,000. By being passed from hand to hand, it reaches hundreds of thousands of readers."

¶ *Pampa Breezes, published in Buenos Aires, Argentina, says "Since the Spanish civil war Buenos Aires and Mexico City have become the centers of the book trade for the Spanish-speaking world. It is exceedingly important that in this great stream of publications, the Protestant message should be heard." It mentions that the Regional Committee of the Committee on Christian Literature for Latin America is carrying out a number of projects. The last volume of the Spanish translation of the Abingdon Bible Commentary will soon be ready. Prof. Georgia Harkness' "The Faith by which the Church Lives" has been translated. Spanish editions are being prepared of five books for children and their parents and teachers, including "How One Man Changed the World" (Blanchard), "Prayers for Little Children" (Mary Alice Jones) and "Creating Friendly Attitudes in the Home" (Grace McGavran).*

¶ One of the most important non-Christian bookshops in Poona, India, has purchased one thousand of each of the seven small books prepared in Marathi for the newly literate. Miss Anna Abbott has been giving special attention to the production in Marathi of materials on the Christian Home.

¶ *Just off the press, "The Talking Leaf," an attractive illustrated program booklet on the thirty years of work of the Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children in Mission Fields, Inc. Boards having work in India, Africa, China, Mexico, Argentina, etc. will find an account of magazines published for women and children in those fields. Ten cents. Orders for one hundred or more, if placed at once, will be filled at the rate of five cents per copy. Order from the Foreign Missions Conference. One secretary is sending copies to missionaries and nationals in Latin America, to help in program-building for women's groups.*

¶ Gujarat, India, is experimenting with an idea Frank Laubach sent from Africa—a village lesson chart printed on *khadi*. Attached to a village wall and shellacked, it forms a permanent public reference lesson for all the neighborhood.

¶ *The Ukrainian Christian Literature of Canada has met a great need. Over 2,000 gospels of John have been given away, and a request has come from Brazil for six subscriptions to the Ukrainian paper, The Evangelical Truth.*

¶ *El Nesrab Wul Bistan*, published in Arabic by the American Mission Press in Beirut, is read in South America and in Brooklyn, N. Y.

¶ *There is an article on Spreading Literacy Among Adults in Yugo-Slavia and another on Teaching Adults to Read and Write, notes of a teacher in Northern Nigeria, in Books for Africa, July 1942, edited by Miss Wrong.*

¶ When she was a girl Alicia De Navia came home from school and taught the Indian children on her parents' *finca* or small farm in La Paz, Bolivia. Today Senora Alicia De Navia is the guiding spirit behind the literacy classes of the Y. W. C. A. of La Paz. She started classes in her home before the Association had a center. Now it holds literacy classes three nights a week. Twenty-eight domestic employees, who speak the Aymara language, come after a long day's work, eager to learn Spanish and how to read and write. The classes include men and boys, but it is the women with their derbies, their bright shawls or *mantas* and their flaring skirts who make the night school colorful. Their eagerness to learn is pathetic. It is the ambition of every Indian and every *chola* (half breed) to learn to read and write.

¶ Dr. Frank Price, head of the Rural Church Department of Nanking Theological Seminary, says of *The Christian Farmer*, "It is the most effective agency for broadcasting Christian truth and attitudes in the rural communities that I know. Especially valuable is the way in which it relates the Christian gospel to agriculture, health, recreation, family and community life and the new national spirit that is emerging."

¶ The way in which a Board can get behind the Christian Literature program is illustrated in a fine piece of promotion for *The Christian Farmer* carried out by A. V. Casselman of the Evangelical and Reformed Church. Mr. Casselman got out a striking leaflet in yellow and orange, its outer pages reproducing exactly the front and back pages of a recent issue of *The Christian Farmer*. The inner pages told what *The Christian Farmer* is, whom it reaches, what missionaries and rural experts say of it, and what readers think of it. The leaflet was sent to American Christian farmers with a plea for gifts to keep the paper going for farmers in China.

¶ For some years Bryant Park in New York City, in the shadow of the great Public Library, has had a library corner, where readers may sit in the out-of-doors and read books they select from a bookwagon wheeled out to them. Tarn Taran in the Punjab, India, has a "reading garden," too. The Indian Bookman quotes Mrs. L. K. Junkison, "Our garden lies off a busy main road along which hundreds of villagers pass daily, and once a month at new moon thousands pass on their way to bathe in a sacred tank. We have set aside a triangular patch of garden, with shady patches for the summer and sunny ones for winter. We have made a creeper hedge separating it from the main garden. There is a gate on to the road, which is kept open when the bookstall beside it is open. We have a good assortment of cheap books and pictures on the stall and usually a large picture behind it to attract attention and to help with short talks. — In the garden we have benches and anyone who can spare time is invited to come in and read. There is a boys' school near, and the boys often come and read a few pages of a story day by day. The boys are good customers and are learning to spend their coppers on books as well as sweets."

COMMITTEE ON WORLD LITERACY AND CHRISTIAN LITERATURE
FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA
156 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

AN ADMINISTRATOR LOOKS AT LITERATURE

by Eric M. North

This paper is designed to be of use, if it has any at all, to persons who have an administrative responsibility for the efforts, programs, persons and funds applied to this urgently needed element in the Christian enterprise that is a responsibility for deciding at any point both what ought to be done and how it ought to be done. This includes such a distinctive person as Miss Wrong, of whom there should be several more, and board secretaries and secretaries of cooperative agencies such as the Committee of Reference and Counsel and National Christian Councils and also committee and board members who must make administrative decisions. There are certain questions which we must be ever asking ourselves and certain objectives, principles and processes we must follow. Before turning to these let us see where we are in a bit of history.

In 1921 The Foreign Missions Conference authorized a Committee on Christian Literature in Mission Lands. Its mainspring was Dr. Cornelius A. Patton of the American Board. It was composed of six persons from the Committee of Reference and Counsel and--in theory at least--the representatives of twenty-two boards. In its first year it launched with the aid of the Committee on Social and Religious Surveys a survey of the Moslem field, published in 1923; it appealed for funds for the building of the Christian Literature Society in Japan, and submitted to the boards statements of their fair share of budgets in areas where literature agencies were functioning. In 1930, after nine years, the Committee disappeared in one of the Committee of Reference and Counsel's periodic reorganizations; the mainspring had retired, the boards had given it little or no support. It had helped sponsor the Moslem Survey, aided the Japan building, encouraged some reorganization of literature agencies in China, cooperated in a bibliography of African literature, saw the fruit of the Moslem report in the formation of the Bureau directed by Miss Padwick so valuably in Cairo. But no basic major attack on the literature problem had gotten under way. In 1923 Dr. Warnshuis reported that cooperative plans had made little advance; only small sums had been given by a few boards. The next year Dr. Paton reported from India only enough received to guarantee six months' support for the writers, none for books. In 1926 proposals were made by the Committee for \$100,000 for all fields, and specific budgets were presented. In 1927 it was reported that the boards say they must await the recommendations of the missions on the fields. In 1928 the committee reported that it "could find no way in which it could advance to secure real results." And in 1930 it disappeared.

It would hardly be invidious discrimination to say where the responsibility for this outcome lay for all the varieties of administrators were involved. May those concerned with this new committee have a larger success! Let it not be said of us--"it can be learned from history that no one ever learned anything from history!"

There are three basic problems in administration:

1. A sufficiently comprehensive and clear statement of the objective sought. Indefiniteness of the statement of objectives means inevitable inadequacy in the means chosen to that end. In certain languages the Bible is not "understood by the people", because the translators' objectives was inadequate in being confined to the so-called "literary" medium.
2. The most effective means (i.e. adequate with least cost) to attain the object.

2- An Administrator Looks at Literature - North

3. Suitable, sufficient and prompt tests of the means and the results. Of course, the major objective must be usually broken down into objectives of various degrees and means and tests appropriate to them also established.

As this new group of administrators faces the task of Christian literature today, what are its objectives, its tools and its tests? Here is an attempt at an outline.

- I. The primary objective of Christian literature is the extension, maintenance and upbuilding of the Christian Church.
- II. The primary objective of this Committee is the mobilization of American support for an effective program of Christian literature wherever American missions have a responsibility.
- III. The means thereto (which become secondary objectives) are these:

(Here we must digress for a moment to see the bearing of the structure and operation of the American missionary enterprise on the problem. In structure we must envisage the boards, the representative area committees, the field cooperative committees and agencies, the field denominational agencies. In operation there are three methods: the quick-lunch method, the à la carte method and the table d'hôte method. The quick-lunch method is to deal only with a single project that at the moment is urgent because of peril or opportunity. An example is "The Christian Farmer" in the East Asia Committee. The danger of the method is that it is piecemeal and sometimes wholly fortuitous. The à la carte method is to look over the entire menu, pick one or two attractive items--within the compass of one's purse!--and be satisfied with them. For example the quite proper concentration of the Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children on children's periodicals. This is a valid method, but not adequate for the whole task. The table d'hôte method is the development of a well-selected program "from soup to nuts" systematically dealt with in order of priority. I am not sure I know of such a program in existence. Its danger of course is overinclusiveness and the short memories of administrators.

It seems likely that the methods of this Committee will have to include frequently the methods of quick-lunch and à la carte methods. The urgencies are such that valid items can and must be done without waiting for the formation and adoption of comprehensive programs. But if the main job is to be done right, comprehensive programs must be mapped and carried through.)

1. The provision of the representative area committees with the tools or tests
 - a. for appraising the single urgent items which arise;
 - b. for securing from the field committees definite and comprehensive program statements of literature needs. (These tools should also serve the Committee itself in its similar work outside area committees. These tools should also be useful to board administrators and committees and to field agencies and missions.)

The projects so secured, when appraised and approved become the program of the Committee.

2. The study and solution of specific barriers to the success of literature programs--
(as

3- An Administrator Looks at Literature - North

- lack of trained writers
- unprepared and indifferent readers (literacy)
- linguistic confusions
- ineffective and uneconomical distribution)

and the publication, diffusion and implementation of the results.)

3. The formation of this Committee's program consisting of specific approved projects with descriptions adequate to the promotion of their support.
4. The raising of the resources necessary to carry on the program.
It is recognized that some projects will go to the boards from the area committees (with endorsement of this Committee), others directly from this Committee; for others additional support must be secured.

Turning to the first of these four objectives, one ventures to suggest that, because so much useless literature has been published and so much useless and useful literature has been inadequately distributed, a definite statement of a standard should be set up for each type of project, to which it should conform before expenditure takes place. Of course, provision should be made for experiment but it should be controlled and observed experiment. An attempt is here made to suggest certain standards applicable to all printed materials of which some points would apply to a whole program and some carry implications for other phases of the enterprise.

An acceptable literature project should
conform to the following specifications:

1. The constituency for whom it is designed must be
 - a. relatively important for the extension or upbuilding of the Church (Comparative judgments here will affect priorities of projects.)
 - b. literate in sufficient numbers.
2. The language, vocabulary and style must be
 - a. conformed to the language, vocabulary and vocabular idiom of the constituency
 - b. as clear and vigorous as possible and
 - c. interesting to the constituency.
3. The subject and the treatment (content) must
 - a. be intrinsically interesting to the prospective readers from their point of view
 - b. be relatively important for the extension or upbuilding of the Church (Again, priorities are involved.)
 - c. make a specific contribution to the constituency's knowledge and motives
 - d. create a desire for more.
4. The author should be if possible from the constituency among whom the item is to circulate.
5. The manuscript must be
 - a. examined in advance of publication for its conformity to the goal set by persons qualified to judge
 - b. tested if possible among the intended constituency

4- An Administrator Looks at Literature - North

- c. contain all corrections clearly made before transmittal to the printer.
6. The format and appearance must be
 - a. attractive to the prospective readers, easily legible, sufficiently durable for its purpose
 - b. not so high in quality as to set a relatively expensive standard for other publication for the same constituency, and as economical as its purpose warrants, but
 - c. not of a poorer quality than is current in other literature circulating in the constituency.
7. Provision for effective distribution must be assured in advance of appropriation
 - a. by the existence of established channels of effective distribution or
 - b. by a responsibly adopted program for training appropriate persons to undertake distribution, or
 - c. by the allocation of sufficient time and expense for a convinced and competent person to prosecute distribution.
8. The factors of size of edition, the making of plates for future editions must be weighed and a cost estimate reported to include
 - a. Composition, proof corrections, paper, press work, and binding
 - b. overhead charges (authorship, translation, supervision, storage)
 - c. cost of distribution
9. The policy of distribution (which will preferably be sales) must be determined in respect to price which should be
 - a. within the capacity of the people to pay
 - b. commensurate with that of other literature circulating in the constituency
 - c. as near full cost of authorship, publication and distribution as possible without curtailment of the largest measure of usefulness.

Note: Most of the people of the world live in an elementary agricultural civilization; printed books are the product of a highly developed industrial civilization; the cost of the latter is therefore prohibitive or practically so to great populations. Very much more thought and experiment are needed to devise, assemble and circulate plans for meeting this situation other than by subsidies which, however, for many areas and years to come will be essential.

10. The project must be in charge of a continuing executive body able to see the project through, finance its full cost or its cost in excess of subsidy, while returns from sale are coming in; appraise the value of further editions, etc.

An acceptable literature program for a given language or cultural group should conform to the following specifications

The Program should be

1. prepared by a competent representative group
2. based on and planned in the light of literature already circulating or available for circulation

5- An Administrator Looks at Literature - North

3. comprehensive enough to include all elements of the constituency and its interests--as children, youth, women, adults, economic and cultural groupings newly literate, the workers and ministry of the Church
4. related to the character of other literature in the environment
5. shown to be possible in respect to available authors'
6. able to meet the requirement in respect to distribution under 7 above
7. scheduled in respect to priorities
8. accompanied by reasonably sound cost estimates
9. attached or attachable to a responsible executive organization
10. set up for widest distribution and usefulness through as many cooperating constituencies as possible.

Possibly such standards of project and program making, with needed corrections and additions, may be of service in avoiding the wastage and the inchoate character of much literature work in the past.

May we now turn to one further point which needs particular stress--the development of effective distribution? The solution or better solutions or more widely shared solutions of this problem are urgently needed. Would it not be possible by a discriminating review of the experiences and experiments in many areas to produce, not a survey nor a heavy tome listing all the failures and their causes, but a sharply constructive pamphlet for wide circulation stating positive experiences, plans and suggestions for bringing about effective distribution and use of Christian literature. Such a pamphlet should draw its materials from the whole world field, illuminate the economic problem (making use of Dr. Merle Davis' studies), deal with all varieties of literature and break new ground wherever possible. Then should follow a thorough "campaign" for the distribution and discussion of the pamphlet. It should be part of the equipment of every missionary.

LATIN AMERICA LITERATURE PROGRAM

I BACKGROUND STATEMENT. -

Study of Latin American literature needs may be said to have been practically continuous for more than a quarter of a century. In 1916 the Panama Congress gave a prominent place in its program and discussions to the importance of Christian literature as a significant phase of the evangelical missionary program and called for enlarged investment of effort and money in literature production. It is worthy of emphasis that in its Report this first Latin American Missionary Congress recommended unified interdenominational plans in (1) general literature production; (2) increase of periodical literature; (3) the maintenance of evangelical bookstores and other means of distribution; and (4) the issuance of a general magazine. The needs at that time described in detail still exist. The Panama Congress gave a stimulus to literature production the influence of which was felt for a number of years. The fourth recommendation resulted in the founding of La Nueva Democracia, now in its twenty-fourth volume, a periodical whose influence has been widespread in Latin American countries.

Prior to the Montevideo Congress of 1925, extensive field inquiries were initiated, on the basis of which a comprehensive report was presented to the Congress. As at Panama in 1916, so at Montevideo in 1925 the literature report created a deep impression leading the Congress to declare that the publication and circulation of Christian literature "has never been adequately stressed in Latin America, yet perhaps no other countries possess such possibilities." The Findings on Literature, though after eighteen years they have not yet been translated into effective action, are as pertinent today as when they were adopted. For example, this: "The Congress recommends that each Mission body appropriate annually for the production and circulation of evangelical literature a fixed sum, aiming to reach one-tenth of its annual budget."

It remained for the report dealing "with the vital and neglected subject of Christian literature" presented at the Madras meeting of the International Missionary Council in 1938 to stimulate aggressive action on the part of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America. A Committee on Christian Literature for Latin America was created by the CCLA and instructed to proceed with the development of an adequate program. In beginning its work, this Committee again made an extensive Preliminary Inquiry, sending to all Latin American countries questions on (1) current literature production by indigenous churches, denominational mission boards, church publishing houses and independent agencies; (2) opportunities and needs for new literature; (3) groups to be reached; (4) kinds and types of literature most needed for the Christian constituency and for non-evangelicals; (5) problems of production (authorship and publication); (6) problems of distribution; and (7) needs for religious education teaching and study materials. Replies to the Preliminary Inquiry, constituting a mimeographed volume of 70 pages, were received from more than one hundred persons including national pastors, lay leaders and teachers of church schools, principals and teachers of schools, board secretaries, and other interested persons.

This Preliminary Inquiry was made the basis for a five-day conference on Christian literature held in the city of Mexico, July 21-25, 1941, attended by some fifty-five representatives of the cooperating churches and mission boards. The findings and recommendations of the conference were published in English and Spanish under the title "Christian Literature Program for Latin America," and have been widely circulated throughout Latin America.

On January 16, 1942, the Findings and Recommendations of the Mexico Conference were presented to a special meeting of the Committee on Cooperation in Latin America, and were considered in detail. At this meeting, CCLA authorized its Committee on Christian Literature Program for Latin America:

1. To proceed with the development of a comprehensive program of Christian literature in line with the Findings and Recommendations of the Mexico Conference, subject to periodic report to CCLA.

2. To urge each of the major areas of Latin America, where a Committee was not already in existence, to form a Regional Committee on Christian Literature, to cooperate with the Committee on Christian Literature Program for Latin America in developing and carrying out the program,

3. To give special attention to supplementing the Mexico Conference Report at points where supplementation might seem to be necessary, such as that of providing literature for use in the home, including material on homemaking, child nurture, health and hygiene, friendly attitudes, etc., and such other areas of need not covered as might seem to be of major importance.

II SCOPE OF PROGRAM. -

1. Groups to be served. - Both the Preliminary Inquiry and the Findings of the Mexico Conference emphasize the importance of two more or less distinct types of literature to serve two widely different groups:

(1) that very large proportion of the population of Latin American countries alienated from Christianity, many of them from all religion, by the type of Roman Catholicism that has prevailed in Hispanic America;

(2) the members and constituency of the evangelical churches.

While it is felt that literature can be produced which will serve both groups in common, there is need for special literature for each. The evangelical movement within Latin America has not as yet produced any considerable body of religious literature. The Spanish mystics, whose writings might have nurtured the spiritual life of evangelical groups, have been neglected and are today little known in Latin America. For the upbuilding of the evangelical Church, the deepening and enriching of its life and faith, the strengthening of its intellectual grasp, and the broadening of its vision, a distinctive literature is required. For the leadership of the Church - ministerial and lay - this literature is indispensable. As Basil Mathews has said: "We are beating the air as long as we are content to recruit and train men for the ministry without equipping them with the absolutely essential tools of first-class books."

Also acutely needed is a wide range of books and pamphlets written for the special purpose of challenging the non-Christian mind by the evangelical Christian interpretation of the nature of the universe, the meaning of human life, the Christian doctrine of God, and other central basic truths of the Christian religion. The greater part of the evangelical literature that has been produced in the past is of use chiefly for church members and does not meet the need for non-evangelical intellectuals.

The conviction underlying the program is that Christian literature can and should become one of the chief instruments of evangelism in Latin America.

2. Both original writings and translations. - There is general agreement concerning the importance of a large proportion of original production within the Christian literature program. Opinion seems to be unanimous that indigenous literature would be most popular, and probably most influential. The Regional Committees are encouraging evangelical writers of demonstrated ability to prepare manuscripts. A list of some fifty evangelical authors of recognized ability has been compiled and every effort is being made to enlist their cooperation in the development of the literature program. But none of these, with possibly a few exceptions, are professional writers. All of them are overloaded with other important responsibilities. Seldom are needed resource materials available to them. Commercial publishers are not interested in promoting sales of evangelical religious books and no remuneration from royalties is offered as inducement to overburdened men to use marginal time in writing. Nevertheless assurance is offered that a fair proportion of the books and pamphlets produced will be indigenous.

Translations also are required. Just as in North America our Christian literature of Bible study and interpretation, theology, church history, worship and devotion, and various other areas of knowledge and faith, has been enriched beyond measure by the works of English, Irish, and Scotch churchmen and by translations from the writings of German, French, Dutch, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish, and Russian writers, so the Christian literature of Latin America requires translations into the Spanish. A student of Latin American literature avers that "for nearly four centuries no really outstanding evangelical religious books were written in Spanish within Latin America." True, the evangelical movement as such had its beginnings only a little more than one hundred years ago. As yet it has not produced many authors of note. To fail to supplement what the Latin Americans are able to do for themselves in the production of literature by drawing upon the treasurehouse of Christian literature available in other languages would be a most serious sin of omission.

3. Levels of literature. - The program provides for the production of literature on different levels of difficulty. Three distinct levels are recognized:

(1) Higher education. - Literature suited in form and content to the interests and needs of the "intellectuals" - teachers, public officials, members of the various professions such as lawyers, doctors, engineers, and others, and students.

(2) Elementary education. - Literature sufficiently simple in vocabulary and thought to meet the needs of that large proportion of the people whose education is limited to four, six, or at most eight, grades of the elementary schools. This group includes the large majority of tradesmen, housewives, and employees, both men and women, in business, the trades, and industry,

Included within this group also, with few exceptions, is the rural population - farmers and agricultural workers for whom few educational opportunities are available.

(3) Literacy materials. - A special literature is required for use in the Adult Literacy Movement. The leaven of education for several decades has been working within the great mass of illiterates of Latin America. New impetus is being given under the leadership of Dr. Frank Laubach. For the many thousands who without the benefit of schools are learning to read, a distinctive literature must be created. This constitutes a difficult problem that has nowhere been satisfactorily solved. Initiative, imagination, and creativity are required to do a new thing. The basic charts used in the Laubach method are not enough. They must be supplemented by a variety of simple printed helps. Materials are required both in Spanish

and in the Indian vernaculars. The periodicals and tracts prepared by John Ritchie in Peru in the quechua and Aymará languages point the way.

4. Literature for age-groups. - It is not enough to provide literature on different intellectual levels; a distinctive literature is needed for each age group.

In no other branch of literature has such phenomenal development taken place within recent decades as in literature for children. In this development religious literature for children has had a noteworthy place. If North American children are lacking in religious interest and knowledge, it is not for lack of a wide variety of juvenile religious literature, though we grant that commercialism has done its worst to crowd out worthy literature for children by its sensational and lurid appeal to imagination, curiosity, and love of adventure. Throughout Latin America the commercial spirit is scarcely less rampant, and it is almost unopposed. The book-stalls and street newstands of all Latin American larger towns and cities are crowded with numerous cheap, gaudy, sensational periodicals and booklets for children - some of them morally debasing in content, with wholesome moral and religious literature in many areas entirely lacking.

Our program plans include a variety of religious books, booklets, and, if possible, periodicals, for children. And not for this one age-group alone. Literature is planned for older boys and girls; for young people; and for adults.

5. Types of literature. - Doubtless to most persons "literature program" suggests only books. In a broad sense the term literature includes all types of literary productions. To be comprehensive, a literature program, while laying major stress upon the production of books, should include much more. Replies from the fields to the Preliminary Inquiry emphasized the importance of this. There was insistent demand, for example, for a wide variety of pamphlets, tracts, and periodicals of different kinds. Much emphasis was placed upon the value of religious pictures. Some correspondents have stressed the usefulness of stereopticon and kodachrome slides, phonograph records, and radio transcriptions. As it is further developed, our literature program should include all of these types. The groups to be served in one way or another by each type are indicated in the following chart.

TYPES OF LITERATURE

	Adults	Youth	Children	Pastors	Lay leaders and teachers
1. Books	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Periodicals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3. Pamphlets	✓	✓		✓	✓
4. Tracts	✓	✓			
5. Pictures			✓		✓
6. Audio-visual	✓	✓	✓		✓

6. Comprehensive subject content. - The program as planned is comprehensive in range of subject matter.

(1) Books. - It includes a wide range of books under each of the following categories: (1) The Bible (the Old Testament, the Psalms, the Prophets, the history of the Hebrew people, etc., the New Testament, the life and teachings of Jesus, the life and writings of Paul, study of separate books, etc.); (2) religious education; (3) biography; (4) church history; (5) philosophy of religion and Christian philosophy of life; (6) systematic theology and history of doctrine; (7) comparative religion and history of religions; (8) social ethics; (9) Christianity and its social setting; (10) evangelism; (11) the rural church; (12) worship and devotion, including hymnology; (13) practical theology; (14) missions; (15) family and the home; (16) psychology of religion; (17) fiction.

These subject categories do not in themselves indicate the full scope of the program. As previously stated, books are included especially for children, and for parents and teachers of children. Among these are books for children in the general field of the Bible; books of worship for children; and books intended to interpret to children their Christian religious heritage. Groups of books for parents and teachers of children include books on Christian home life; books to be used by adults in the interpretation of religion and worship to children; and books on child guidance and nurture.

(2) Pamphlets. - Also included in the program is a wide range of pamphlet literature on an extensive variety of subjects. Included are a number of series of pamphlets, each series intended to contain from ten to thirty-five separate pamphlets. Illustrative of the contemplated series are the following:

THE GREAT IDEAS OF CHRISTIANITY (LAS GRANDES IDEAS). - To be written by Latin American and North American writers, the most capable to be found, to challenge the non-evangelical mind with the great, central, basic truths of the Christian religion.

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Proposed writers</u>
1. The Idea of God	H. Franklin Rall
2. The God-Man (the Christ)	John A. Mackay
3. The Church	G. Baez Camargo
4. The Christian Doctrine of Man	Nels F. Ferre
5. The Cross	S. U. Barbieri
6. Prayer	C. J. Iglehart
7. Immortality	
8. The Meaning of Life	Ralph Flewelling
9. Grace	
10. Sin and Forgiveness	
11. Faith	
12. Salvation	Miguel Rizzo
13. Love	Clarence Tucker Craig
14. Revelation	Walter M. Horton
15. Worship	George P. Howard

THE CHRISTIAN TEACHING, - A series, in general parallel to the preceding, but written for the less educated: "Those who have acquired only a primary education, or little more, including most employees in commerce and trade, and industrial workers..." (Mexico Report). Written in clear, simple language, warmly evangelical.

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Proposed writers</u>
1. What is Sin?	Murdo Nicholson
2. What is Faith?	
3. Why the Christian Life?	Ernesto Thann de Barros
4. The Joy of Christian Living.	
5. The Dignity of Labor	
6. God, Our Loving Father	Paul Roffe
7. The Christ I Know.	
8. What is the Church?	E. M. Amaral
9. How and Why We Should Pray	
10. Who Forgives Our Sins?	
11. Love of Our Neighbors.	
12. Friendship with Christ	W. A. Stanbury

CHRISTIANITY AND LIFE. - A series intended to reach the same general constituency as the series "The Great Ideas of Christianity"; intended to set forth the evangelical conception of Christianity in terms of life and action, and the application of Christianity to personal and social life, showing how vital religion penetrates and transforms all areas of life - greatly needed in Latin America.

1. Christianity and Social Responsibility	John C. Bennett
2. Christianity and Public Life	
3. Christianity and Social Evils.	Justo Gonzalez
4. The Church and the Land	William Montano
5. The Roots of Democracy	
6. Education for Democracy	
7. Church and State	Adolph Kellar
8. Christianity and Human Solidarity	Alberto Rembao
9. Religion and the State	A. A. Berle
10. The Christian Home	J. M. Sabanes
11. Christianity and Culture	Emile Cailliet
12. Religion and Art	Theodore M. Greene
13. Religion and Science (Geologist)	Louis G. Westgate
14. Religion and Science (Biologist)	Edward Conklin
15. Religion and Science (Astronomer)	Henry Norris Russell
16. The Rights of the Child	Sarah Pais de Molina
17. The Holy Earth	Liberty Hyde Bailey
18. Christianity and Man (Every Inch a Man)	John A. Mackay
19. Social Effects of Gambling	
20. Literature and the Christian Interpretation of Life	Stanley R. Hopper
21. Contemporary Gods and Their Challenge to the Christian Faith	

RURAL SERIES. - A series prepared with the interests and needs of rural people in mind, simple in language, and related to their day-by-day problems of living.

1. The Kingdom of God and Rural Reconstruction . . .
2. A Christian Rural Life Philosophy
3. Toward a Christian Village (A Christian Rural
Community).
4. Worship in the Rural Church
5. The Dignity of Labor.

CHRISTIAN HOME AND FAMILY LIFE. - A comprehensive series intended to deepen concern for and increase skills in developing more truly Christian homes.

1. The Christian Home (sub-series)
 - a. Christian Standards of Home Life (What Constitutes a Christian Home?) Sr. M.C. de Venegas
 - b. The Devotional Life of the Family Vera L. Stockwell
 - c. Prayers for Use by Parents Sra. E.C. Balloch
 - d. Cooperation in the Home
2. Maternity Welfare
 - a. The Welfare of the Mother (Pre-natal Care) . . . Dr. Charis Gould
 - b. Things that All Mothers Should Know
(Mothercraft Manual)
3. Child Nurture and Training
 - a. Nutrition and Feeding of Young Children
 - b. Responsibilities of the Parents for the Baby
in the Christian Home
 - c. Principles of Child Nurture and Training
(Guiando a Nuestros Hijos) Margaret Horton Webber
 - d. Happy Children (Child Types; What is Necessary
for the Happiness of All Children)
 - e. Home Relationships of Children (Juniors and
Intermediates)
4. Religious Nurture of Children in the Home
 - a. The Child's Approach to Religion Ethel L. Smither
 - b. Teaching About Prayer Effie C. Naylor
(Ensenando al Nino a Orar)
 - c. Music in the Home
5. Health and Hygiene
 - a. Health and Religion
 - b. The Human Body and How It Functions Mrs. S. A. Neblett
 - c. Home and Family Hygiene Rosa Gonzalez
 - d. Fundamentals of Health (Cleanliness; Common
sources of infection and disease, etc.) . . . Dr. Elena Trejo
6. Household Management
 - a. Household Management and Care Graziela Leza vda de Prieto
 - b. Household Budget
 - c. Stewardship
7. Youth and Marriage
 - a. Boy and Girl Relationships (Relaciones
Sociales entre los Jovenes) Graziela Leze vda de Prieto
 - b. The Christian Ideal of Marriage and the Home . .
 - c. Harmony in Marriage Angel Fuster
8. Family Recreation
 - a. Family Recreation and Social Life W. Bahamonde
 - b. Children's Play
 - c. Stories for Parents to Tell Their Children . . .
 - d. Toys for Children

3. Tracts. - No demand from the field was more generally or insistently expressed in replies to the Preliminary Inquiry than that for tracts for use in the Church's work of evangelism. Wide diversity of opinion seems to exist as to subjects, content, and form. At its May 11, 1942, meeting, the Committee authorized a tract publication program in each major geographical area (with the suggestion

that tracts should be issued at regular, stated intervals) and voted that an initial subsidy of \$25 be offered to each center, conditioned on the sending in of an agreed plan of distribution and use of tracts to be published with the aid of the subsidy. A few responses have been received but actual production of tracts on an agreed plan is not yet under way in any area.

III FIELD ORGANIZATION. -

As planned, a large degree of initiative in the development of the literature program rests with the several Regional Committees on Literature. Effort has been made to stimulate the organization of a Regional Committee in each of the major areas of Latin America. These committees are urged to take the lead in determining what literature materials are most needed in their respective areas, in submitting lists of subjects for books and pamphlets, in discovering and nominating possible writers, in planning for and carrying through the publication of manuscripts, and in distributing materials produced. The list of Regional Committees, to date, with names of Committee Correspondents, is as follows:

Chile: S. C. Henderson
Costa Rica and Panama: Robert C. Eaker
Cuba: R. Guitart
Eastern South America: B. Foster Stockwell
Ecuador: R. Alan Reed
Guatemala: Paul Burgess
Mexico: G. Baez Camargo
Nicaragua: Arturo Parajon
Peru: John Ritchie
Puerto Rico: Mrs. A. F. Webber
Venezuela: C. A. Phillips

The Regional Committees are not all equally active. We are in correspondence with the Rev. Allen D. Clark in Colombia, but as yet an interdenominational Regional Committee has not been organized.

All publication of books is in Latin American countries, not in North America. The chief publication centers at present are Mexico City; Santiago, Chile; and Buenos Aires, where union book stores have been in existence for a number of years. These union book stores make over-the-counter sales, fill mail orders, both domestic and from other countries, and sell through commercial channels. There are, in addition, in several countries, distribution centers that do not have publication facilities. A major distribution handicap in Latin American countries is the difficulty, in some cases amounting to practical impossibility, of remitting small sums in payment of bills across international frontiers, complicated as it is by differences in national currencies and considerable fluctuations in their exchange values.

IV PROGRESS TO DATE. -

As previously stated, authorization for the literature program was given by CCLA on January 16, 1942. In the intervening period progress registered has been as follows:

1. Support. - Income and Expenditures for the calendar year 1942 were as follows:

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Direct contributions by Boards (four denominations)	\$3175.00	
Board contributions: Intern'l Missionary Council	1450.00	
Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Children	2000.00	
Contributions by individuals	1081.50	
Contributions by local churches (and from meetings in local churches)	165.37	
Miscellaneous receipts	22.60	
Subsidies to Regional Committees for books		3715.00
Subsidies for tracts		50.00
Subsidy La Nueva Democracia		300.00
Mexico Conference Report (Balance on printing)		23.43
Boletin Bibliografico		68.75
Printing (7M flyers)		82.50
Manuscripts		85.00
Committee on Christian Literature (expenses for stationery, postage, mimeographing, books purchased for Regional Committees, etc.)		67.92
Miscellaneous		4.40
Balance on hand December 31, 1942		3497.47
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,894.47	\$7,894.47

2. Publications by Regional Committees. - Subsidies are supplied by the Committee on Christian Literature Program for Latin America to Regional Committees for the publication of approved books to the amount of one-third to two-thirds of the publication cost. Books subsidized since January 12, 1942, are as follows:

	<u>Cost of publication</u>	<u>Subsidy</u>
(1) THE BIBLE		
The Teachings of Jesus, S. U. Barbieri		\$200
The Abingdon Bible Commentary (New Testament Vol.)	\$750	500
Modern Message of the Psalms, R. H. Walker	300	150
The Bible and Modern Research, Rendle-Short	400	200
(2) LIFE OF CHRIST AND INTERPRETATION OF THE GOSPEL		
Jesus and Our Pressing Problems, Walker	300	150
(3) CHURCH HISTORY		
La Reforma en Espana en el Siglo XVI, M'Crie	400	200
Historia de la Reforma en Espana, Gutierrez-Marin		200
(4) CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE		
The Faith by Which the Church Lives, Harkness	200	100
Paul's Secret of Power, Walker	300	150

	Cost of Publication	Subsidy
(5) SOCIAL ETHICS Youth and Today's Life, C. T. Gattinoni	\$200	\$100
(6) EVANGELISM Manual of Evangelism	100	50
(7) RURAL CHURCH The Rural Church, Felton	300	200
Rural Church Programs (booklet)	100	50
(8) WORSHIP AND DEVOTION Cumbres de Redencion, F. J. Huegel	200	125
Victorious Living, Jones	850	150
Peregrinaciones de mi Espiritu, S. U. Barbieri	375	200
Almanaque del Hogar Cristiano	175	100
(9) BOOKS FOR WOMEN Josefina Butler, La Noble Vida de una Mujer, Combremont	400	100
The Old Testament as It Concerns Women, Clapp	225	150
(10) BOOKS FOR CHILDREN (and for parents and teachers of children) Fifteen books		2000

Books for Children in the General Field of the Bible

How One Man Changed the World, Blanchard
Old Testament Stories, Jones
The Story of Jesus, Diener
Bible Stories to Read, Moore

Books to be Used by Parents and Teachers in the Interpretation of Worship to
Children

We Gather Together, McGavran

Books of Worship for Children (Children's prayers, devotional selections, etc.)

Prayers for Little Children (Beginners), Jones
My Own Book of Prayers (Juniors), Jones
Come Everyone and Worship, Keiser

Books for Parents on Christian Home Life (Religious nurture of children in the
home, etc.)

Our Little Child Faces Life, Odell
Creating Friendly Attitudes in the Home, McGavran
Opening Doors of Childhood, Sherrill
Knowing Children Better, Lewis

Books for Parents to Help Them in the Interpretation of Religion to Children

In My Mother's House
I Wonder, Munkres
The Friendly Missionary, Millen

3. Cooperation of Committee on Christian Literature for Women and Chil-
dren in Mission Fields, Inc. - Grateful acknowledgment is due this Committee and its
chairman, Miss Clementina Butler, for the much appreciated contribution of \$2000,
making possible the publication of a greatly significant group of books for children
and for the guidance of parents and teachers in religious work with children. The

far-reaching influence of this substantial beginning of an evangelical literature for children and children's work in Latin America is beyond estimate. It may well mark the inauguration of a new epoch in the life of the evangelical churches in children's work.

4. Field developments. - Stimulated by the Mexico Literature Conference and the initiative of the CCLA Committee on Christian Literature, increased activity in literature production is in evidence in practically every Latin American country. From Eastern South America: "Actions of the Committee on Christian Literature have awakened great interest in this field. Too long literature has been in quite a different category than other missionary work. It begins to look as though it might from now on be something more than an incidental in our missionary enterprise. We have a representative committee, well organized, are holding regular meetings, and are more than ready to cooperate fully." From Guatemala: "Congratulations on the new life in the field of literature and the activity of your Committee." From Puerto Rico: "Our Committee on Literature has been considering how we can be of broader service. All of us are enthusiastic about the literature program and want to do our part." From Santo Domingo: "We are highly interested in beginning work along the lines suggested for the spread of evangelical literature. We shall do our utmost to cooperate, and only regret that present world conditions have so much increased difficulties of production." From Peru (under date of February 25, 1943): "We have now got down to business in our Literature Committee of the National Council, and you will be getting results from us from now on." From Chile: "We have been quite slow in getting into the swing of publication, but we have plans for at least six books during the first six months of 1943." From the headquarters in Great Britain of the Evangelical Union of South America: "We assure you of our deep interest in the plans for Christian Literature for Latin America. You can count upon our hearty cooperation....Our libreria, El Inca, in Lima, desires to extend its range of stock. We have also opened a small bookstore in Arequipa. We shall write our men in Peru **urging** their fullest cooperation in this so essential task." From Mexico (Union Seminary): "We realize the necessity for greater activity in the creation of literature produced on the field. Beginning with our next scholastic year (in March, 1943) we shall offer a required course in the Production of Christian Literature, a two-year course, two periods each week. We trust this study may produce definite results."

In a few quarters there has been unwillingness to cooperate with the Committee, due largely to hold-over attitudes from situations long past. For the most part the disposition seems to be to allay suspicions, correct misunderstandings, and undertake cooperation anew. There is an important work to be done by Board executives in helping to correct misunderstandings as to the purpose and work of the Committee and in encouraging active cooperation.

V PRESENT URGENT NEEDS. -

Attention should be directed to certain urgent requirements if the present opportunity and needs are to be met in anything like an adequate way.

1. Immediate need for increased funds. - Soon two years will have passed since the Mexico Literature Conference. In view of its importance and scope, the program has not as yet received anything like the support which is its due. The majority of the Boards - both Home and Foreign - represented in CCLA have not yet made any contribution either by direct appropriation or by securing individual gifts.

Great expectations have been created throughout Latin America. Missionaries, pastors, and lay workers have been let to believe that at long last they are to be supplied with the evangelical literature for which they have waited. Tremendous opportunity and responsibility have been given us and we are not measuring up to it. After detailed consideration of the Preliminary Inquiry and the needs set forth during its five-day sessions, the Mexico Conference asked for \$15,000 per year for ten years for literature. In comparison with the number of areas to be served, the vast sums being spent for secular purposes and for destructive ends, this is a paltry amount. Considering this, and the new prominence of Latin America in the world's thought and life, we cannot do anything less than what is asked and expected, and retain our self-respect.

2. Program extension. - The program as outlined in this report is as yet only in its beginnings. In various ways it needs to be both extended and supplemented.

(1) Approved askings for book publications. - The following represent approved projects for book publication. Most of the manuscripts are ready for the press. Some have been ready for months.

	Cost of publication	Subsidy required
THE BIBLE		
Pocket Dictionary of the Bible, William Wallace	\$750	\$450
El Libro Desconocido, C. J. Turner. A discussion of such questions as: What is the Bible; The Bible as literature, as Divine Revelation, as moral teaching.	200	100
Psalms, Juan Perez. A classic of the Spanish reformation.	350	200
The Hebrew Heritage, Harris	400	Est. 200
Introduction to the New Testament, Feine	750	450
BIOGRAPHY		
San Augustin, Lutero y Pascal, Maury. A biographical study of three great Christian leaders.	350	200
Hands Around the World, William Wallace. Outstanding Christian leaders of different nations and races.	225	125
Life of John F. Thompson, Varetto. Life of one of the early Protestant missionaries whose character and labors had wide influence in South America. This biography will be a real additon to the history of the evangelical movement in South America.	400	150
Out of My Life and Thought, Albert Schweitzer	400	Est. 200
LIFE OF CHRIST AND INTERPRETATIONS OF THE GOSPEL		
The Other Spanish Christ, John Mackay	400	Est. 200
Christ's Revelation of God, William Temple	375	Est. 200
The Master of the Heart, Robert E. Speer	350	Est. 200
The Transforming Friendship, Weatherhead	300	Est. 150
CHURCH HISTORY		
History of the Christian Church, Heussi. A scholarly work, translation made in Spain, for use in theological schools and for reading and study of pastors and non-evangelicals. A special effort will be made to place this book in public libraries. Two volumes. Translation and publication, Volume I.	700	500

	<u>Cost of publication</u>	<u>Subsidy required</u>
The Character of the Primitive Church, Ernest F. Scott. A stimulating book. The Spanish ms. has been used in pastors' institutes with real success in stimulating thought upon basic problems of the Church.		
PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION AND CHAISTIAN PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE		
God, the Eternal Torment of Man, Boegner, president of the French Protestant Federation of Churches. Chris- tian apologetic to reach the intellectuals, especially non-evangelicals who have been largely influenced by French writers.	\$150	\$75
The Christian Answer to the Problem of Evil, J. S. Whale	275	Est. 150
Reality, Streeter	400	Est. 200
None Other Gods, Visser 't Hooft	350	Est. 150
I am a Christian, Wilson	175	Est. 100
SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY (AND HISTORY OF DOCTRINE)		
A Preface to Theology, John Mackay. One of the most popular and widely read books on Christian theology written in recent years	300	200
The Faith We Declare, Edwin Lewis. Translated by request of a representative group of South American evangelical pastors.	300	150
Larger Catechism, Luther. A classic of the Protestant Refor- mation for which there has been considerable demand, par- ticularly from the Lutheran group.	200	100
Justification by Faith, Melancthon. Also a classic of the Reformation.	100	50
Alfabetico Cristiano, Juan de Valdes. A basic interpretation of the meaning of the Christian faith by a 16th century leader of the Spanish reformation. Of much value in showing that Protestantism is not an alien growth but in principle has roots in the Spanish tradition.	300	150
SOCIAL ETHICS		
Social Principles of Jesus, Rauschenbusch. Translated by Balloch, with adaptations and additional notes.	375	150
El Reino de los Cielos (The Kingdom of God), M. E. Martinez. By a Protestant pastor in Puerto Rico.	300	200
Honesty, Cabot	300	Est. 150
EVANGELISM		
Julian y la Biblia. A widely read book, popular with evangel- icals and non-evangelicals, now out of print, for which there is constant demand. To reprint	300	200
Evangelism in the Home Church, Blackwood	250	Est. 125
RURAL CHURCH		
Rural Church Finance, Ralph Felton. Especially for use in Mexico in developing the rural church education program.	300	200
WORSHIP AND DEVOTION; HYMNOLOGY		
Come, Let us Worship, Albert W. Palmer	275	125

	<u>Cost of publication</u>	<u>Subsidy required</u>
Antologia de Grandes Mistocos (Anthology of the Great Mystics), Gutierrez-Marin. By a Spanish pastor now a refugee in Mexico. Will appeal both to evangelical church members and to spiritually minded non-evangelicals	\$250	\$125
A Book of Family Worship	400	Est. 250

MISSIONS

Colleccion Adventura. Two pamphlets, written especially for <u>young people</u> , to interest and enlist them in the missionary program of the Christian Church. Publication subsidy, \$50 each.	200	100
A Christian Imperative, Roswell P. Barnes	275	Est. 150

FICTION

Entre Cielo y Cuchilles, by D. P. Monti. A novel of provincial life in Argentina, written by a pastor with years of experience in the region which is the scene of the story	400	200
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(2) Literacy materials. - The return of Dr. Laubach from South America with his first-hand report of materials required for the carrying forward of the Adult Literacy Program is eagerly awaited. The new interest and activity stimulated by his effort in the several countries of Central America, northern South America, and in Mexico must be immediately followed up by production of the necessary literature both in Spanish and in Indian vernaculars.

(3) Further extension. There are other opportunities and needs of which the Committee is keenly conscious. Until assurance is forthcoming that required funds will be made available for what already has been planned, little can be done toward further extension. Confidence in our new Foreign Missions Conference Committee on World Literacy and Christian Literature is strong and anticipations are high concerning what it will be able to accomplish in tangible results.

Respectfully submitted for

THE COMMITTEE ON CHRISTIAN LITERATURE FOR LATIN AMERICA

By Wade Crawford Barclay, Chm.

P R O G R A M

Conference on World Literacy and Christian Literature

Parkside Hotel, Gramercy Park, N.Y.

March 22 and 23, 1943

Presiding - Charles T. Leber, Chairman

- Monday, March 22 1:30 p.m. Opening Prayer - Mills J. Taylor
Introductions and Statement of Purpose
Address: The Opportunity in World Literacy
and Christian Literature as I see It -
R. E. Diffendorfer
- 2:15-3 p.m. A Method of Forming and Appraising a Literature
Program
Eric M. North
- 3-5 p.m. Presentations of literacy and literature
programs for
1. East Asia
Miss Florence Jack, literacy and editorial
secretary on staff of Canadian Mission
Press in China will participate
2. India
- 6-8:30 Dinner meeting: Speakers:
Secretary, Foreign Language Section, Office
of War Information
Miss Margaret Brown, editorial secretary
Christian Literature Society of China
Mr. Vedakan P. Thomas of Malabar, India
- Tuesday, March 23 9:30 a.m. Worship - J. W. Decker
- 9:45-12:30 Presentations of literacy and literature
programs for
1. Africa
2. Moslem Areas
3. The Philippines
- 12:45-3 p.m. Luncheon Forum on the American Church and its
opportunities in the field of world literacy
and Christian literature. Led by the chairman
Opening presentation by Jesse R. Wilson
- 3-3:45 p.m. Presentation of literacy and literature
program in Latin America
- 3:45-4:30 p.m. The implications of the above program for
Missionary Personnel - Herrick B. Young
- 4:30-4:45 p.m. Recommendations
- 4:45-5 p.m. Fellowship of Prayer - Miss Margaret Applegarth

Adjournment

Advance registrations for meals necessary - please use enclosed card
Dinner - \$1.35 Luncheon - \$.95